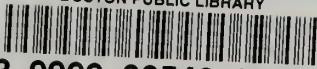


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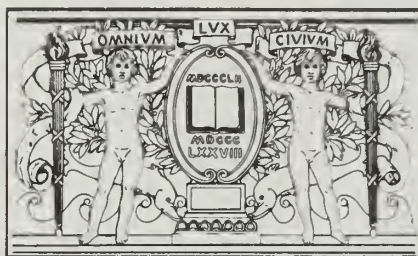
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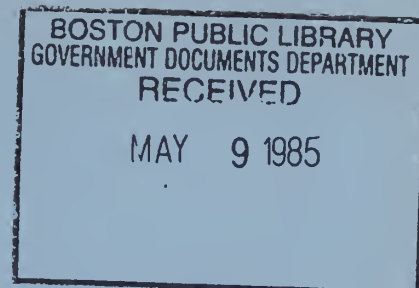


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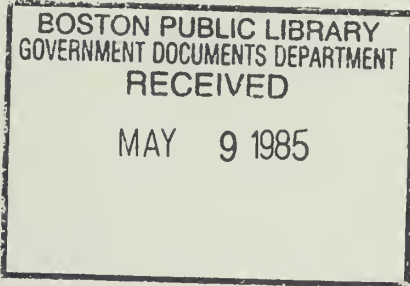
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HISPANICS IN THE BOSTON SMSA



A Demographic Profile



HISPANICS IN BOSTON'S SMSA
A Demographic Profile

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HISPANICS IN BOSTON'S SMSA
A Demographic Profile

Prepared by:

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(July, 1983)

United Community Planning Corporation (UCPC) is a private, volunteer-led, non-profit human services planning and research organization, whose history of accomplishments in the Boston area dates back to 1920.

UCPC works to improve human services in Greater Boston by determining unmet needs, recommending how best to meet them, and demonstrating how to implement the recommendations.

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

This profile looks at persons of Spanish Origin in the Greater Boston area. Its purpose is to provide planners, social service providers, and others in the field of human services with basic demographic and socio-economic data on the rapidly growing Spanish Origin community for planning and delivery of social services, as well as for advocacy.

There are a limited number of sources for information on the Hispanic population in Greater Boston. The major source for this report is data collected in the 1980 United States Census of Population and Housing.

The data in this profile were extracted from various 1980 Census products. In particular, Summary Tape Files (STF) 1 and 3 were used. Data were also extracted from the following publications on Massachusetts: Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units, and General Population Characteristics.^{1/} In addition, a pre-publication print of a forthcoming Census Bureau publication provided much of the data.^{2/} STF1 and the General Population Characteristics publication were 100% counts of Spanish Origin persons in the population. STF3, the pre-publication material, and the publication on Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units were representative samples of the population. Data were suppressed by the Census Bureau in census tracts with less than 30 Spanish Origin persons for STF3 in order to maintain confidentiality of the data. The pre-publication data, however, had a suppression rule of under 400 persons.

^{1/} General Population Characteristics: Massachusetts, PC801-B23, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population; and Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population.

^{2/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Census Tract Report, Boston SMSA (Pre-publication Print).

Unfortunately, no comparisons between the 1970 and 1980 Census can be made since the Census Bureau changed its definition of, and method of counting individuals of Spanish Origin between these two time periods. In 1970, the Census Bureau classified Spanish Origin persons as "Hispanics", and considered this classification a race. In 1980, however, the Census Bureau shifted and used "Spanish Origin Persons" as the classification, and removed it as a race category making comparisons impossible. The official 1980 definition of "Spanish Origin" or descent "are those (persons) who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish Origin categories listed on the questionnaire -- Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban -- as well as those who indicated that they were of "Other Spanish/Hispanic Origin".^{3/} Included as Spanish Origin were persons who originated or were descendents of individuals who originated in countries of Central or South America. For this profile, both "Spanish Origin Persons" and "Hispanics" will be used interchangeably.

The data items considered in this report are the following: a total count of Spanish Origin persons; national origin or affiliation (e.g., Puerto Rican); age, sex, educational level, and economic status. The data highlight basic characteristics that describe the Spanish Origin community in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area (SMSA).^{4/}

^{3/} General Population Characteristics: Massachusetts, Appendix B, page B-4.

^{4/} SMSA: One or more counties defined around a central city or urbanized area with 50,000 or more inhabitants. (From: Making Sense of the Census: A Users Handbook for the 1980 Census. United Community Planning Corporation: Boston, 1983, p.16.)

Geographic Coverage

This profile concentrates on nine cities and towns in Boston's SMSA with 1,000 or more persons of Spanish Origin (See Map 1). The City of Boston is reviewed in Chapter II of this report separate from the other eight communities. For Boston, the 16 Health and Welfare areas with census tracts containing more than 400 persons of Spanish Origin are included. This level of analysis was adopted because more detailed data on Boston's tracts are periodically suppressed by the Census Bureau for reasons of confidentiality. The boundaries of the 16 Boston neighborhoods were established in the 1940's by various health agencies in the city. Map 2 and Chart A highlight these neighborhoods and their corresponding census tracts. Harbor Islands, which had a total of 22 Hispanics were omitted to concentrate on those neighborhoods with larger populations. Using these geographic levels, we feel that community groups working with Spanish Origin persons will have a better understanding of the socio-economic characteristics of this population, and will be able to concentrate their efforts in those areas that have significant numbers of people of Spanish Origin.

Basic Demographics on Spanish Origin Residents

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts ranked 12th among the 15 states with 100,000 or more Hispanics in 1980.^{5/} While Pennsylvania was 11th and Connecticut was listed 13th,^{6/} California, with 4,544,331 Hispanics ranked number one in the nation. Massachusetts' total number of Hispanics was 141,043, with the Boston SMSA having the largest numbers of Spanish origin persons.^{7/} Specifically, the Boston SMSA had 66,417 Hispanics in 1980 with the city of Boston accounting for 36,068 (54.3%) of this total. The Boston figure constitutes an approximate doubling of the population since 1970.^{8/}

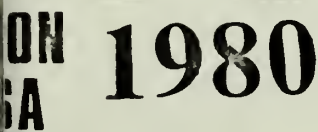
^{5/} Cheryle Russell, "The News About Hispanics", American Demographics, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1983, pp. 14-25.

^{6/} Ibid.

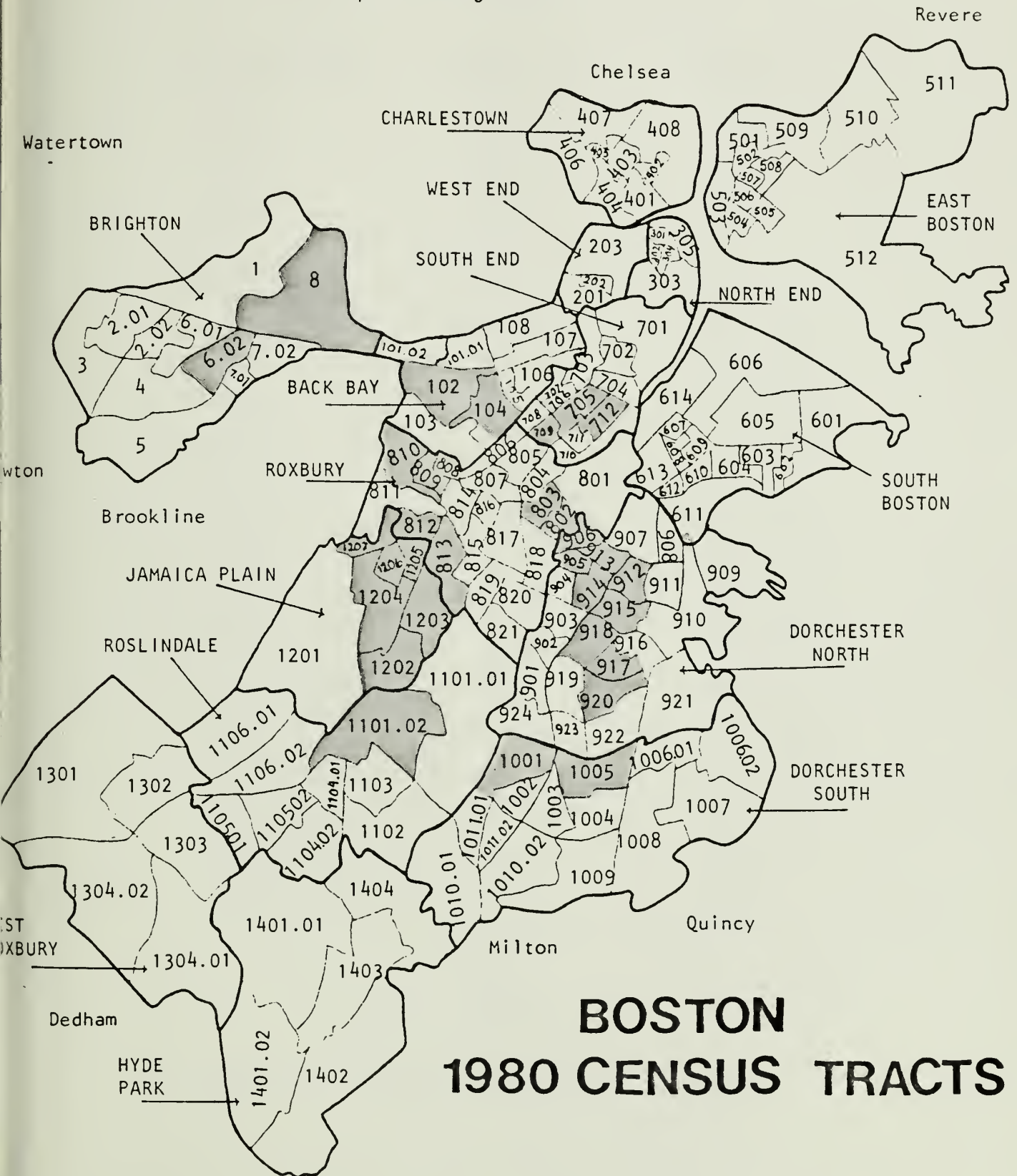
^{7/} Ibid.

^{8/} Debate over the exact number of Hispanics continues to occur between Hispanic community groups and the Census Bureau. Both sides, however, agree that this population is approximately doubled between 1970 and 1980.

Cities And Towns With 1000 Or More Spanish Origin Persons



Boston Health And Welfare Neighborhoods
By Census Tracts With 400 Or More
Spanish Origin Persons



C H A R T A.

BOSTON HEALTH AND WELFARE
AREAS AND THEIR CENSUS
TRACTS*

<u>Allston/Brighton</u>	<u>Dorchester South</u>	<u>Roslindale</u>	
0001	1001	1101.01	
0002	1002	1101.02	
0003	1003	1102	
0004	1004	1103	
0005	1005	1104	
0006	1006	1105	
0007	1007	1106.01	
0008	1008	1106.02	
	1009		
	1010		
<u>Back Bay/Fenway</u>	1011.01	<u>Roxbury</u>	
	1011.02	0801	0812
0101.01		0802	0813
0101.02	<u>East Boston</u>	0803	0814
0102		0804	0815
0103	0501	0805	0816
0104	0502	0806	0817
0105	0503	0807	0818
0106	0504	0808	0819
0107	0505	0809	0820
0108	0506	0810	0821
	0507	0811	
<u>Charlestown</u>	0508		
	0509	<u>South Boston</u>	
0401	0510		
0402	0511	0601	0608
0403	0512	0602	0609
0404		0603	0610
0405	<u>Hyde Park</u>	0604	0611
0406		0605	0612
0407	1401.01	0606	0613
0408	1401.02	0607	0614
	1402		
<u>Dorchester North</u>	1403	<u>South End</u>	
	1404		
0901	0913	0701	0707
0902	0914	0702	0708
0903	0915	0703	0709
0904	0916	0704	0710
0905	0917	0705	0711
0906	0918	0706	0712
0907	0919		
0908	0920	<u>West End</u>	
0909	0921		
0910	0922	0201	
0911	0923	0202	
0912	0924	0203	
	<u>North End</u>		
	0301	<u>West Roxbury</u>	
	0302		
	0303	1301	1304.01
	0304	1302	1304.02
	0305	1303	

*Boston Harbor Islands (Tract 1501) has been omitted.

The remaining cities and towns in Boston's SMSA with 1,000 or more Hispanics constituted 17,527 (26.4%) of the SMSA total, while communities with less than 1,000 Spanish Origin persons had 12,822 (19.3%) of the SMSA's Hispanic population.

CHAPTER II

The Socio-Economic Profile of the Spanish Origin Community
in Boston's Neighborhoods

The 1980 Census data highlights interesting aspects within the city of Boston's Spanish Origin community. Among these is the clustering of Hispanics within specific neighborhoods. Like previous immigrant groups, Spanish Origin persons have concentrated into specific areas of Boston.^{9/} Table I indicates that the neighborhoods of Allston/Brighton, Back Bay/Fenway, North Dorchester, South Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, Roxbury and the South End attracted large numbers of Spanish Origin residents. The neighborhoods of North Dorchester, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain had the greatest number of Spanish Origin individuals with each respective community accounting for 23.7%, 20.3% and 16.6% of this population in Boston. Allston/Brighton, the Back Bay/Fenway, South Dorchester, and the South End had a combined total of over 45% of Boston's Spanish Origin population. The rest of Boston's neighborhoods with few Spanish Origin persons, such as West Roxbury and the North End, have historically been out of the financial reach of this population, or have been traditional ethnic communities for other newcomers.

Puerto Ricans, the largest Spanish Origin group, accounted for 29,495 (44.4%) in the SMSA and 19,361 (53.7%) in the City of Boston of the total Hispanic population.

^{9/} Oscar Handlin (Boston's Immigrants, Atheneum Press: New York, 1977), has written on Boston's early arrivals and where they settled in the city.

TABLE 1

NATIONAL AFFILIATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS
FOR BOSTON NEIGHBORHOODS¹

Boston Neighborhood	Not of Spanish Origin	NATIONAL AFFILIATION				Total Spanish
		Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish	
Allston/ Brighton	62,353	169	746	501	1,495	2,511
Back Bay/ Fenway	47,271	219	580	192	1,255	2,246
Charlestown	13,240	16	21	5	82	124
North Dorchester	66,483	188	5,487	173	2,701	8,549
South Dorchester	59,408	118	864	124	1,058	2,164
East Boston	31,236	61	190	22	669	942
Hyde Park	31,868	31	215	66	346	658
Jamaica Plain	22,013	106	3,234	635	1,999	5,974
North End	11,437	14	26	8	154	202
Roslindale	32,164	27	443	194	401	1,065
Roxbury	48,248	187	4,938	367	1,827	7,319
South Boston	31,126	20	44	13	108	185
South End	26,556	71	2,491	63	430	3,055
West End	14,610	50	48	29	157	284
West Roxbury	28,425	23	34	113	198	368
Boston TOTAL	526,438	1,300	19,361	2,505	12,880	36,046

¹These Boston neighborhoods represent the 16 Health and Welfare areas. Harbor Islands has been omitted.
SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF1A: 100% Count).

"Other Spanish" groups, the next largest census category of the Spanish Origin population, totalled 12,880 (35.7%) of the city's Spanish Origin residents. Collectively, all Spanish Origin groups accounted for 36,046^{10/} (6.4%) of Boston's population; 66,417 (2.4%) of the Boston SMSA; and 141,043 (2.6%) of the Commonwealth's population.

Communities with a moderate-to-high proportion of Spanish Origin persons displayed a clustering of this population into smaller geographic areas within specific neighborhoods. For example, Table II, which lists neighborhoods and census tracts with 400 or more Spanish Origin persons shows that in Jamaica Plain, tracts 1203 and 1205 each had over 1,000 Hispanics. When added together, the population of these tracts represent 56.9% (3,241) of the Spanish Origin persons living in the eight selected tracts in Jamaica Plain. Similarly, Roxbury's tract 812 accounts for 25.4% (1,244) of the population in the seven reported tracts; North Dorchester's tract 913 accounts for 17.9% (1,054) of eight tracts; and South End's tract 705 is 58.9% (1,194) of three tracts.

Some might attribute such population clustering by Spanish Origin persons in certain areas to discriminatory housing practices in Boston that channel this group into particular areas. It is also probable that these areas have attracted the newcomers because previous Hispanic settlers have created familiar and attractive social as well as cultural climates.

Hispanic females and males were almost evenly distributed in the Health and Welfare areas, with females outnumbering males in most cases. Within Boston's SMSA, Hispanic males totalled 32,059 (48.3%) and females accounted for 34,358 (51.7%). For the city of Boston, Spanish Origin males totalled 17,223 (47.8%), and females constituted 18,835 (52.2%) in 1980. It should be noted that the tendency for females to outnumber males is common throughout the general population.

^{10/}

Harbor Islands have been omitted which accounted for 22 Spanish Origin persons.

TABLE 1.1

SEX OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS IN
BOSTON TRACTS WITH 400 OR MORE HISPANICS

Boston Neighborhood by Tract	SEX		TRACT TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
<u>Allston/ Brighton</u>			
0006.02	211	261	472
0008	295	301	596
<u>Back Bay/ Fenway</u>			
0102	295	237	532
0104	273	186	459
<u>Jamaica Plain</u>			
1202	283	366	649
1203	823	954	1,777
1204	275	338	613
1205	667	797	1,464
1206	298	350	648
1207	247	301	548
<u>North Dorchester</u>			
0905	211	218	429
0906	318	358	676
0912	193	246	439
0913	471	583	1,054
0914	314	421	735
0915	352	368	720
0917	212	223	435
0918	257	264	521
0920	409	483	892
<u>Roslindale</u>			
1101.02	185	220	405
<u>Roxbury</u>			
0802	238	243	481
0803	185	233	418
0808	436	561	997
0809	217	246	463
0810	235	252	487
0812	599	645	1,244
0813	365	449	814
<u>South Dorchester</u>			
1001	196	233	429
1005	218	248	466
<u>South End</u>			
0705	632	562	1,194
0709	225	202	427
0712	191	216	407

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (Pre-Publication Print).

The data in Table III highlight the age structure of residents of those neighborhoods with 400 or more persons of Spanish Origin. In all Boston neighborhoods, except the Back Bay/Fenway community, Hispanics 14 years old or younger accounted for well over 25% of the Spanish Origin population. In Allston/Brighton and the South End, for example, 29.2% (312) and 34.1% (692) of the Hispanic population were 14 years of age and under. Comparatively, Boston's total 1980 population had 17% (95,478) individuals 14 years of age and under. The small number of Hispanics under 14 years in the Back Bay/Fenway neighborhoods is largely due to the small number of Hispanic families in this community.

Persons age 65 and over accounted for less than 5% of the Hispanic population in each Boston neighborhood (Table III). The City's elderly population overall totalled 12.6% (71,065), much higher, proportionately, than the Hispanic population in this age bracket. In all, the data reveals that Boston's Spanish Origin community is relatively young in age compared to the general population.

In every neighborhood listed, the 15 through 64 year old Hispanic population comprised over 45% of persons of Spanish Origin.

Table IV displays 1979 income levels for Hispanic families for each Health and Welfare area of Boston. The data demonstrate the low economic levels attained by Boston's Hispanic community. There is a predominance of Hispanic families with less than \$15,000 income per year. In Roxbury, for example, 86.6% of the Hispanic families had incomes under \$15,000 with 65.9% of this population's family income under \$10,000. The following neighborhoods showed Hispanic families with incomes below \$15,000 and \$10,000 respectively: North Dorchester: 78.2% and 61.8%; Jamaica Plain: 68.6% and 53.8%; and the South End: 87.1% and 50.7%.

In all of Boston, 54.2% (4,391) of the Hispanic families had incomes under \$10,000 in 1979. For the general Boston population, however, families with incomes of under \$10,000 amounted to 30.3% (35,703).

Boston Neighborhood by Tract	AGE GROUP											Tract Total
	Under 5 Yrs.	5 to 9 Yrs.	10 to 14 Yrs.	15 to 19 Yrs.	20 to 24 Yrs.	25 to 34 Yrs.	35 to 44 Yrs.	45 to 54 Yrs.	55 to 64 Yrs.	65 to 74 Yrs.	75 to and Over	
<u>Allston/Brighton</u>												
0006.02	61	63	55	44	53	87	48	30	16	8	7	471
0008	45	41	47	85	129	137	47	28	22	10	5	596
<u>Back Bay/ Fenway</u>												
0102	34	14	21	45	155	166	32	24	21	15	5	539
0104	21	18	10	64	162	113	28	14	21	6	2	459
<u>Jamaica Plain</u>												
1202	87	79	66	81	76	113	75	34	23	9	6	649
1203	290	239	186	197	180	329	174	98	42	27	15	1,777
1204	55	63	67	69	50	123	71	50	35	22	8	613
1205	189	161	166	172	148	253	166	29	54	29	12	1,464
1206	72	63	83	72	67	114	73	52	28	15	9	648
1207	84	71	69	57	61	107	51	26	15	7	-	548
<u>North Dorchester</u>												
0905	53	52	72	64	36	68	34	33	13	1	1	429
0906	80	78	88	70	70	120	57	55	17	16	16	676
0912	69	47	56	59	43	80	39	29	13	3	1	439
0913	169	142	121	143	111	162	85	55	40	20	6	1,054
0914	106	110	90	98	90	93	66	43	24	12	3	735
0915	97	90	92	74	92	141	55	38	20	14	7	720
0917	47	54	60	54	47	89	37	26	13	7	1	435
0918	78	83	69	71	48	76	48	27	14	2	5	521
0920	111	116	146	100	87	135	108	50	21	17	1	892
<u>South Dorchester</u>												
1001	51	65	66	49	48	69	33	24	14	8	2	429
1005	69	73	61	51	36	86	48	20	10	8	4	466
<u>Roslindale</u>												
38	41	61	61	47	36	69	43	28	23	14	5	405
<u>Roxbury</u>												
0802	61	37	36	66	52	87	40	45	26	23	8	481
0803	57	66	54	54	41	57	45	21	10	9	4	418
0808	129	183	164	125	76	134	90	50	29	9	8	997
0809	52	50	56	64	75	81	39	22	14	6	4	463
0810	46	37	35	62	63	107	54	38	24	17	4	487
0812	175	178	163	158	141	200	99	76	33	14	7	1,244
0813	121	127	124	81	65	133	74	34	28	17	10	814
<u>South End</u>												
0705	123	132	132	114	123	234	130	76	74	44	12	1,194
0709	44	36	60	54	47	75	48	21	22	13	7	427
0712	55	49	61	55	31	67	40	15	20	11	3	407

¹These Boston neighborhoods represent the 16 Health and Welfare areas. Harbor Islands has been omitted.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (Pre-Publication Print).

TABLE IV
FAMILY INCOME OF SPANISH ORIGIN
PERSONS FOR BOSTON NEIGHBORHOODS¹

Boston Neighborhood	INCOME LEVEL									Total Families
	Less than \$ 5,000	\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,499	\$ 7,500 to \$ 9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or MORE	
Allston/ Brighton	135	109	25	62	149	38	55	35	-	608
Back Bay/ Fenway	46	36	6	53	67	14	39	8	7	276
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	-	25
North Dorchester	612	271	313	318	139	92	87	104	-	1,936
South Dorchester	157	57	47	62	51	58	114	26	6	576
East Boston	64	-	44	65	47	5	20	-	-	245
Hyde Park	22	18	13	7	34	20	28	9	10	161
Jamaica Plain	349	291	162	221	185	163	67	45	9	1,492
North End	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Roslindale	30	16	30	28	23	15	42	23	7	214
Roxbury	548	367	194	347	98	51	61	16	-	1,682
South Boston	8	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	21
South End	210	75	26	223	58	4	17	-	-	613
West End	22	-	6	-	-	-	21	-	9	58
West Roxbury	7	-	-	14	24	-	31	10	-	86
Boston TOTAL	2,223	1,249	866	1,407	881	460	589	294	48	8,017

¹ These Boston neighborhoods represent the 16 Health and Welfare areas. Harbor Islands has been omitted.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

The threshold of poverty^{11/} used in 1979 was an annual income of \$7,356 for a family of four with two related children under 18 years of age. Table V displays the poverty status data for Spanish Origin families, indicating that Allston/Brighton, Back Bay/Fenway, North Dorchester, South Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and the South End, traditional Hispanic enclaves, had over 30% of this population below the poverty threshold. North Dorchester, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain each had over 40% of their Hispanic population below the poverty level.

Overall, 41.0% (14,813) of the Hispanics within the city of Boston fell below the poverty line in 1979. Comparatively, 19.0% (106,770) of the city's general population fell below the poverty level. Thus, the level of poverty among Hispanics was twice as high when compared to the city's total population.

Another accepted indicator of poor social and economic conditions is the level of school years completed. Table VI demonstrates that in such neighborhoods as North Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and the South End approximately 60% of the Hispanic population over age 25 had no high school diploma.

Hispanics with some college education were concentrated in those neighborhoods that were either major residential areas for college students or high income groups, such as the Back Bay/Fenway and West Roxbury communities. These two neighborhoods, for example, respectively had 56.4% and 33.2% of their Hispanic residents with one or more years of college education. As a whole, 9.4% (3,380) of Boston's Hispanics had some college education, as compared to 19.6% (110,524) of the city's overall population.

^{11/} From: Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3 Technical Documentation/Prepared by the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau, 1982, p. 277.

TABLE V

POVERTY STATUS OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS
FOR BOSTON NEIGHBORHOODS¹

Boston Neighborhood	Poverty Status		Neighborhood Total
	Above Poverty Level	Below Poverty Level	
Allston/ Brighton	1,736 (61.4%)	1,091 (38.6%)	2,827 (100%)
Back Bay/ Fenway	1,094 (63.1%)	639 (36.9%)	1,733 (100%)
Charlestown	82 (93.2%)	6 (6.8%)	88 (100%)
North Dorchester	4,256 (49.4%)	4,353 (50.6%)	8,609 (100%)
South Dorchester	1,618 (64.6%)	888 (35.4%)	2,506 (100%)
East Boston	715 (73.6%)	257 (26.4%)	972 (100%)
Hyde Park	552 (77.4%)	161 (22.6%)	713 (100%)
Jamaica Plain	3,521 (59.2%)	2,424 (40.8%)	5,945 (100%)
North End	101 (57.4%)	75 (42.6%)	176 (100%)
Roslindale	654 (73.6%)	234 (26.4%)	888 (100%)
Roxbury	3,566 (51.1%)	3,415 (48.9%)	6,981 (100%)
South Boston	26 (76.5%)	8 (23.5%)	34 (100%)
South End	1,899 (62.9%)	1,122 (37.1%)	3,021 (100%)
West End	160 (69.3%)	71 (30.7%)	231 (100%)
West Roxbury	395 (95.4%)	19 (4.6%)	414 (100%)
BOSTON TOTAL	20,375 (58.0%)	14,763 (42.0%)	35,138 (100%)

¹ These Boston neighborhoods represent the 16 Health and Welfare areas. Harbor Islands has been omitted.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

TABLE VI

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER FOR BOSTON NEIGHBORHOODS¹

Boston Neighborhood	School Years Completed					Neighborhood Total
	Elementary (0 - 8 Years)	High School		College		
		1 to 3 Years	4 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years	
Allston/ Brighton	259 (18.3%)	157 (11.1%)	372 (26.3%)	284 (20.1%)	343 (24.2%)	1,415 (100%)
Back Bay/ Fenway	107 (12.6%)	37 (4.4%)	226 (26.6%)	151 (17.7%)	329 (38.7%)	850 (100%)
Charlestown	12 (21.4%)	6 (10.7%)	28 (50.0%)	10 (17.9%)	-	56 (100%)
North Dorchester	1,374 (43.4%)	608 (19.2%)	867 (27.3%)	171 (5.4%)	149 (4.7%)	3,169 (100%)
South Dorchester	309 (26.5%)	238 (20.4%)	386 (33.0%)	151 (12.9%)	84 (7.2%)	1,168 (100%)
East Boston	157 (31.0%)	101 (19.9%)	147 (29.0%)	38 (7.5%)	64 (12.6%)	507 (100%)
Hyde Park	75 (24.4%)	59 (19.2%)	88 (28.7%)	34 (11.1%)	51 (16.6%)	307 (100%)
Jamaica Plain	996 (38.7%)	536 (20.8%)	637 (24.8%)	183 (7.1%)	221 (8.6%)	2,573 (100%)
North End	5 (7.6%)	19 (28.8%)	34 (51.5%)	-	8 (12.1%)	66 (100%)
Roslindale	141 (34.6%)	27 (6.6%)	151 (37.0%)	57 (14.0%)	32 (7.8%)	408 (100%)
Roxbury	1,118 (39.4%)	655 (23.0%)	650 (22.9%)	281 (9.9%)	137 (4.8%)	2,841 (100%)
South Boston	-	-	15 (53.6%)	6 (21.4%)	7 (25.0%)	28 (100%)
South End	627 (43.5%)	281 (19.5%)	234 (16.3%)	94 (6.5%)	204 (14.2%)	1,440 (100%)
West End	-	-	19 (11.6%)	44 (26.8%)	101 (61.6%)	164 (100%)
West Roxbury	45 (18.9%)	28 (11.8%)	86 (36.1%)	28 (11.8%)	51 (21.4%)	238 (100%)
Boston TOTAL	5,225 (34.3%)	2,752 (18.1%)	3,940 (25.9%)	1,532 (10.1%)	1,781 (11.7%)	15,230 (100%)

¹ These Boston neighborhoods represent the 16 Health and Welfare areas. Harbor Islands has been omitted.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

CHAPTER III

Spanish Origin Persons in Cities and Towns Outside
of Boston: A Socio-Economic Profile

This chapter deals with the eight selected cities and towns in the Boston SMSA with 1,000 or more Spanish Origin persons. Table VII, which highlights national affiliation or descent, indicates that Cambridge, Chelsea, Framingham, Lynn and Waltham had high concentrations of Puerto Ricans. This group constituted 41.9% (7,479) of all Hispanics within the eight selected municipalities. Comparatively, Puerto Ricans totalled 76,540 (54.2%) of the Commonwealth's 141,043 Spanish Origin persons.

Mexican Americans, although the largest Hispanic group nationally, accounting for 60% of all the country's Hispanics,^{12/} were found in small numbers in most of the selected locales. Only in Cambridge and Somerville were the Hispanics of Mexican origin or descent of any sizeable number -- 11.9% and 9.2% respectively. Brookline, Cambridge, Newton and Somerville showed significant concentrations of "Other Spanish" persons. These "Others" included individuals who either originated or were descendents of persons who originated in Spain, the Dominican Republic, and various Central or South American countries.

The data indicate that in all but two communities -- Brookline and Newton -- Hispanic females and males were approximately evenly distributed (see Table VIII). At the state level, however, Spanish Origin females exceeded males by 3% (4,271).

Data on age composition of the Hispanic population in these eight selected communities indicated that 33% were below 20 years of age (see Table IX).

^{12/} Russell, Op. Cit.

TABLE VII

NATIONAL AFFILIATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS FOR
CITIES AND TOWNS IN BOSTON SMSA WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS

NATIONAL AFFILIATION	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Persons								
Not of Spanish Origin	53,929	90,962	21,829	62,715	76,388	82,356	75,808	56,774
Mexican	79	520	134	194	127	107	144	21
Puerto Rican	109	1,647	2,642	1,264	590	188	169	870
Cuban	85	314	295	100	62	171	81	79
Other Spanish	767	1,453	410	726	627	645	987	428
Other	93	426	121	114	677	155	183	28
Total Number of Spanish Origin	1,133	4,360	3,602	2,398	2,083	1,266	1,564	1,426

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

TABLE VIII
SEX OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS FOR
CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS IN BOSTON'S SMSA

SEX	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Male	499 (42.9%)	2,333 (51.4%)	1,697 (47.8%)	1,043 (47.7%)	973 (48.7%)	507 (44.2%)	794 (51.9%)	697 (49.2%)
Female	663 (57.1%)	2,203 (48.6%)	1,854 (52.2%)	1,143 (52.3%)	1,025 (51.3%)	640 (55.8%)	736 (48.1%)	720 (50.8%)
City/Town TOTAL	1,162 (100%)	4,536 (100%)	3,551 (100%)	2,186 (100%)	1,998 (100%)	1,147 (100%)	1,530 (100%)	1,417 (100%)

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STFIA: 100% Count).

TABLE IX

AGE COMPOSITION OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS FOR CITIES AND TOWNS
IN BOSTON SMSA WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS

AGE GROUP	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Under 5	72	536	588	326	277	88	143	165
5 to 9	88	393	483	274	270	86	132	156
10 to 14	98	301	431	262	230	127	127	141
15 to 19	107	497	410	202	189	148	147	176
20 to 24	166	792	347	205	163	126	196	175
25 to 29	153	636	317	204	196	102	194	138
30 to 34	120	444	240	206	164	84	165	120
35 to 39	99	248	219	161	111	93	106	75
40 to 44	60	146	154	88	95	82	66	64
45 to 49	51	115	109	66	75	65	59	44
50 to 54	40	102	74	54	55	46	37	37
55 to 59	22	94	42	52	43	29	43	49
60 to 64	29	75	47	31	47	16	34	20
65 to 69	18	62	37	18	37	23	32	14
70 to 74	14	42	21	11	20	9	26	19
75 +	25	53	32	26	26	23	23	24
City/Town TOTAL	1,162	4,536	3,551	2,186	1,998	1,147	1,530	1,417

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STFIA: 100% Data).

Chelsea, Framingham, Lynn and Waltham each showed over 40% of their Hispanic population under 20 years of age. In all eight selected communities over 20% of the Hispanic population were 14 years of age and under. This fact is consistent with data on the entire state where 35.7% (50,300) of the Hispanic population were 14 years of age and under.

On the other end of the age structure, these eight selected communities each showed less than 10% of the Hispanic population as being 60 years of age and over. Only in the town of Brookline and the city of Somerville did the proportion of the Hispanic population age 60 and over reach 7%, surpassing the state's rate of Spanish Origin elder population of 5.6% (7,843). Persons between the ages of 20 to 59 totalled over 40% of the Hispanic population in each of the eight communities. In Brookline, Cambridge, Lynn, Newton and Somerville the 20 to 59 year olds made up over 45% of the total Hispanic population. This fact is consistent with statewide data in which 20 to 59 year old Hispanics constituted 66,811 (47.4%) of this population.

Income level is an important economic indicator. Data from these communities with 1,000 or more Hispanics demonstrated that large numbers of Spanish Origin persons earned less than \$15,000 per year. In Chelsea, for example, of the 289 families in the sample count 85.4% (708) received less than \$15,000 annually. In 1979, Brookline, Framingham, Newton and Somerville showed a higher proportion of families with incomes of \$15,000 and above than the other communities -- 70.5% (146); 47.5% (221); 72.2% (171); 54.2% (202) respectively. Table X displays family income level data for each of these cities and towns.

TABLE X

FAMILY INCOME OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS BY CITIES AND TOWNS
IN BOSTON SMSA WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS

INCOME LEVEL	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Less than \$ 5,000	27	196	327	108	91	24	42	61
5,000 to 7,499	0	159	144	20	78	8	46	15
7,500 to 9,999	0	106	95	23	61	0	15	34
10,000 to 14,999	34	150	142	93	80	34	69	61
15,000 to 19,999	43	144	60	96	33	30	62	50
20,000 to 24,999	41	45	18	65	43	21	57	27
25,000 to 34,999	40	78	24	18	36	52	47	19
35,000 to 49,999	5	31	19	32	5	29	36	0
50,000 to More	17	11	0	10	0	39	0	0
Total Number of Hispanic Families	207	920	829	465	427	237	373	267

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

When the poverty status of Hispanics in these eight selected cities and towns was analyzed, particular communities showed higher concentrations of individuals below the poverty threshold. Table XI reveals that the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Framingham, Lynn and Waltham had over 25% of the Hispanic population with incomes which were below the poverty level. In Chelsea, Lynn and Waltham over 30% of the Hispanic population were below the poverty level --57.6%, 43.2% and 34.5% respectively. The rate of Hispanics below poverty within the Commonwealth was 37.6%. Within the entire state's population, the Census Bureau estimated that 9.6% were below poverty.

There were fewer "below poverty" level Hispanic families in Brookline and Newton. This phenomenon can be explained by the attraction these communities have to middle- and upper-income persons. Within these two communities of Brookline and Newton, for example, there were 63% and 60.2%, respectively, of Spanish Origin persons with one or more years of college education (Table XII). Though a large number of Hispanics in Cambridge have family incomes below the poverty threshold, Cambridge has a higher concentration of college affiliated population. Data shows Cambridge had 43.9% Hispanics with one or more years of college education.

Compared to the SMSA's general population, the percentage of Hispanics within the three communities of Brookline, Cambridge and Newton with one or more years of college education was higher. Overall, the population of Boston's SMSA had 40.9% (691,617) of individuals with one or more years of college, while Brookline, Cambridge and Newton had 65.2% (24,947), 55.0% (31,912) and 63.0% (33,883) of Hispanics with such an education level respectively.

The data on Somerville indicates that Hispanics in this community were of moderate income, and were consistent with that of the general population of this municipality. Poverty level data, for example, on Hispanics in Somerville indicated that 16.9% were below the threshold, while for the general population it was 12.4%. Somerville's Hispanic population and that of the entire city were economically homogeneous.

TABLE XI

POVERTY STATUS OF SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS FOR BOSTON
SMSA BY CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS

POVERTY STATUS	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Above Poverty Level	937 (86.8%)	2,667 (71.2%)	1,521 (42.4%)	1,662 (69.6%)	1,183 (56.8%)	1,050 (88.2%)	1,278 (83.1%)	820 (65.5%)
Below Poverty Level	143 (13.2%)	1,077 (28.8%)	2,069 (57.6%)	725 (30.4%)	900 (43.2%)	140 (11.8%)	259 (16.9%)	432 (34.5%)
TOTAL	1,080 (100%)	3,744 (100%)	3,590 (100%)	2,387 (100%)	2,083 (100%)	1,190 (100%)	1,537 (100%)	1,252 (100%)

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

TABLE XII

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OLDER FOR CITIES AND TOWNS IN
BOSTON SMSA WITH 1000 OR MORE HISPANICS

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	CITIES/TOWNS							
	Brookline	Cambridge	Chelsea	Framingham	Lynn	Newton	Somerville	Waltham
Elementary (0 - 8 Years)	102 (15.1%)	606 (31.9%)	678 (52.4%)	249 (25.8%)	380 (39.1%)	73 (12.2%)	271 (34.7%)	224 (43.8%)
High School: (1 to 3 Years)	78 (11.6%)	220 (11.6%)	299 (23.1%)	200 (20.7%)	214 (22.0%)	37 (6.1%)	160 (20.5%)	84 (16.4%)
(4 Years)	70 (10.4%)	258 (13.6%)	214 (16.6%)	265 (27.5%)	208 (21.4%)	129 (21.5%)	193 (24.7%)	130 (25.4%)
College (1 to 3 Years)	142 (21.0%)	211 (11.1%)	86 (6.7%)	111 (11.5%)	143 (14.7%)	73 (12.2%)	64 (8.2%)	33 (6.4%)
(4 yrs. & More)	283 (41.9%)	603 (31.8%)	16 (1.2%)	140 (14.5%)	27 (2.8%)	288 (48.0%)	93 (11.9%)	41 (8.0%)
City/Town								
TOTAL	675 (100%)	1,898 (100%)	1,293 (100%)	965 (100%)	972 (100%)	600 (100%)	781 (100%)	512 (100%)

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census of the Population and Housing (STF3A: Sample Data).

In contrast Chelsea, Framingham, Lynn and Waltham each had large numbers of this population that had not graduated from high school. The percentage of Hispanics with no high school diploma for these four respective communities were: 75.5% (977); 46.5% (449); 61.1% (594); and 60.2% (308). Within Boston's SMSA, the general population of persons 25 years of age and older had 22.8% (384,695) with no high school diploma. In Cambridge 43.5% (826) of Hispanics had no high school diploma, indicating that individuals of Spanish Origin in this municipality were concentrated on the two extreme levels of the educational scale. For Somerville, the data reveal that while a disproportionate number of Hispanics were not college educated, their incomes were nevertheless higher than most Spanish Origin persons.

CHAPTER IV

Conclusions

Census data on the Spanish Origin population in the nine selected municipalities of this report highlight particular relationships important for groups and individuals working with the Hispanic Community. Perhaps the most important finding is the pluralistic composition of the Hispanic community's national affiliation. The Hispanic community, according to Census data, is not homogeneous, but extremely heterogenic. Cubans, Puerto Ricans and a variety of other groups make up the diverse Hispanic Community. While all Hispanic groups share particular social and cultural characteristics, such as language, each group, nevertheless, maintains unique features (e.g., adherence to particular values). This fact suggests that work within the Hispanic community must consider major cultural and social differences that are unique to particular groups within the Hispanic population.

Census data on poverty and income levels of Hispanics within these communities revealed economic conditions which heighten the need for services and programs that will enhance social conditions within this population. In particular, job training, English as a Second Language, employment counseling, and supplemental income are among the services that will contribute toward economic and social improvement within the Hispanic community.

Intimately related to income level and poverty status is the level of education obtained by a particular group or population. Census data indicate that while particular towns showed greater numbers of adult Hispanics with one or more years of college education, the majority of the Spanish Origin population within the selected municipalities had no high school diploma. Comparatively, Hispanics within the Boston SMSA with no high school diploma totalled 47.2% as compared to: Blacks who had a rate of 35.5%; Asians and Pacific Islanders with a rate of 28.5%; and Whites had a rate of 21.8%.

Finally, the age composition of the Hispanic population in these communities highlights a particular group who may suffer disproportionately from the poor social and economic conditions. Traditionally, it is the young dependent population of a community who suffer the most from these poor conditions since they cannot fend for themselves. Census data on Hispanics within these eight selected communities showed a higher proportion of children under fifteen years of age. These facts suggest that human services related to their age (e.g., day care and youth development activities) would contribute toward lessening some of the effects of existing social and economic deprivation.

